

REMARKS:

1. Introduction

Claims 1-21 are pending.

2. Rejection based on 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MasRibes European Patent Application EP1132796 (hereinafter the “MR reference”) in view of Wildish et al. U.S. Pub. No. 20030212888 (hereinafter the “Wildish reference”).

In the rejection, the Office Action states that the MR reference teaches “permission data storage means for storing permission data indicating permissible behavior for an application,” citing the RRL certificate in paragraph [0020] of the MR reference. The Office Action further acknowledges that the MR reference fails to disclose accessing an external device to determine whether the permission data is still valid. The Office Action looks to the Wildish reference to remedy that failing.

Applicants respectfully disagree that the RRL certificate (or any other portion of the MR reference) teaches the permission data as currently recited. Specifically, the MR reference defines the “RRL” as a “resource requirements list” used for determining “those resources needed by the mobile code to be properly executable plus those resources that are known a priori to be accessed when executing the mobile code.” Paragraph [0019] (emphasis added). In fact, the MR reference states that the “goal of the RRL is . . . to provide a basis for the resource management.” Paragraph [0019]. Moreover, the MR reference teaches an RRL certificate that includes “detailing the resource usage needs of the mobile program.” Paragraph [0056]. The RRL certificate is used to provide a simple way to define the needs for a software program (i.e., to define the resources the software program needs for execution).

In contrast, claims 1, 10, 11, and 12 recite “permission data indicating permissible behavior for an application”. This permission data is used in order for the mobile terminal to determine what is considered allowable actions that the application running on the mobile terminal may perform. Thus, the “permission data” is different from the teachings

in the MR reference and the Wildish reference, either alone or in combination, in several ways. First, the RRL certificate defines what is required in order to execute the application. The “permission data” in the claims defines what is allowed when executing the application. Second, the RRL certificate is not related to security for the mobile terminal. See paragraph [0059] of the MR reference (“It should be noted that the RRL certificate is only a requirements list issued by the programmer of the mobile program. As can be seen in the following section, this certificate alone provides no security at all.”). This is in contrast to the “permission data” which directly relates to the security of the mobile terminal. Third, the RRL certificate is specific to the application associated with it. In other words, the RRL certificate is not for certifying certain operations, instead for certifying what the software needs. The “permission data” resident on the mobile terminal is for the purpose of providing security for the application running on the mobile terminal.

Moreover, the MR reference is not properly combinable with Wildish reference. As discussed above, the RRL certificate in the MR reference does not relate to security at all. The MR reference is explicit about that. Therefore, even if Wildish did disclose accessing an external device to verify whether the permission data is still valid (which applicants do not concede), one skilled in the art would not properly combine it with the MR reference. For at least the reasons cited, the claims as currently presented are patentable over the cited art.

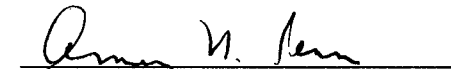
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3. Conclusion

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorneys for the Applicant via telephone if such communication would expedite this application.

Respectfully submitted,



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